United Nations A/C.2/56/L.2

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development,

Cognizant of the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the cross-cutting nature of science and technology within the United Nations system and the need, inter alia, for effective policy guidance and better coordination,

Recognizing the importance of establishing and strengthening partnership and networking among the public and private sectors and academic institutions of the South and the North to build, transfer and strengthen the technological capabilities and skills needed for developing countries,

Stressing that the pace of globalization is influenced in large measure by the development of science and technology and that developing countries should be assisted in becoming well equipped with the knowledge of science and technology and the practical skills associated with technology management so as to enable them to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalization and avoid the risk of their marginalization in the process of globalization,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

01-56904 (E) 091001

Recognizing the central role of information and communication technologies in creating a global knowledge-based economy, in accelerating growth, raising competitiveness, promoting sustainable development, eradicating poverty and facilitating the effective integration of all countries into the global economy,

Recognizing also the need for dissemination of research knowledge and sharing of technologies and expertise in the field of biotechnology, in particular in the areas of agriculture, pharmaceuticals and health care, that could benefit mankind,

Welcoming the establishment of the Information and Communication Technology Task Force, which will play a leadership and catalytic role in bridging the digital divide, fostering digital opportunity and firmly putting information and communication technology at the service of development for all so as to achieve the internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Decides* that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should meet annually;

2. *Requests* the Commission to establish an open-ended working group for the purpose of analysing ways and means of improving the role and participation of the Commission in the recommendation and policy-making process of the United Nations system on issues of science and technology, with the aim of working towards the strengthening of the Commission;

3. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Commission on a study of the feasibility of establishing an international mechanism for supporting and enhancing research and development within the developing countries and in areas critical to the developing countries, especially in the fields of health, education and agriculture;[2]

4. *Stresses* the importance of facilitating access to and the transfer of technology to developing countries on concessional terms, in particular in knowledge-intensive sectors, with the objective of enhancing their technological capacities, capabilities, productivity and competitiveness in the world market;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to reduce regulatory limitations on the transfer of technology, in particular to developing countries, and stresses the importance of identifying barriers to and unjustifiable restrictions on the transfer of technologies, inter alia, with a view to addressing such constraints while creating specific incentives, fiscal and otherwise, for the transfer of technologies, including new and innovative ones;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to integrate the Commission on Science and Technology in its role as the coordinator of scientific and technological activities into upcoming events and their preparatory processes, such as the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 2 to 11 September 2002, the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society,

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[1] A/56/96.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III.

the first to be held at Geneva in 2003 and the second at Tunis in 2005, the work of the Information and Communication Technology Task Force and the follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summit meetings;

7. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Commission and its secretariat within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat by providing it with the necessary resources to enable it better to carry out its mandate of assisting the developing countries with their national development efforts in the field of science and technology;

8. *Further calls upon* the United Nations system and the donor community to strengthen activities in South-South cooperation, so that the developing countries, which face similar challenges, can share their experiences;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the present constraints to the access to knowledge and technology, as well as on possible ways and means of improving the transfer of knowledge and technology to developing countries.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Tunisia: draft resolution

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need to harness the potential of knowledge and technology for promoting the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and to find effective and innovative ways to put this potential at the service of development for all,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations system in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of technology, especially information and communication technologies and services, inter alia through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders,

Convinced of the need, at the highest political level, to marshal the global consensus and commitment required to promote the urgently needed access of all countries to information, knowledge and communication technologies for development so as to reap the full benefits of the information and communication technology revolution, and to address the whole range of relevant issues related to the information society, through the development of a common vision and understanding of the information society and the adoption of a declaration and a plan of action for implementation by Governments, international institutions and all sectors of civil society,

Recalling the contributions to international consensus in this field achieved by the Millennium Declaration as well as the agreements reached at other international conferences and summits in recent years,

Noting the action plan presented by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to the Administrative Committee on Coordination for the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society and the creation, by the

[1] See resolution 55/2.

01-57107 (E) 091001

Administrative Committee on Coordination, of a High-level Summit Organizing Committee, chaired by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and consisting of the heads of those United Nations and other international organizations interested in participating in the process leading to the Summit,

Considering that the Summit is to be convened under the patronage of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union taking the lead role in its preparation in cooperation with interested United Nations and other international agencies and the host countries,

Recalling the ministerial declaration concerning information and communication technologies adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000[2] and the subsequent work done in this regard, including the creation of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, as well as the welcoming by the Council in 2001 of the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society,[3]

Recognizing the need to harness synergies and to create cooperation among the various Information and Communication Technologies initiatives, at the regional and global level, currently being undertaken or planned to promote and foster the potential of Information and Communication Technologies for development by other international organizations and civil society,

1. *Endorses* the resolution adopted by the Council of the International Telecommunication Union at its 2001 session, in which it endorsed the approach proposed by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union of holding the Summit at the highest possible level in two phases, the first at Geneva in 2003 and the second at Tunis in 2005, pursuant to resolution 73 (Minneapolis 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union;

2. *Invites* Governments to participate actively in the preparations for the Summit conducted by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union as Chairman of the High-level Summit Organizing Committee, and to be represented at the level of heads of State or Government;

3. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, and encourages other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to cooperate actively with the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union in preparing for the Summit;

4. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and the holding of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in regional meetings in the second half of 2002, in the preparatory meetings to be held in the spring of 2002 and in the spring and autumn of 2003, respectively, and in the Summit itself;

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[3] See A/56/3, chap. V.

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, for information, a report on the preparations for the Summit.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100
International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,[1] in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, in particular session II.C on international migration, as well as the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[2] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[3] and in the Platform for Action[4] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997 and 54/212 of 22 December 1999, on international migration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

1 *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

2 *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex 1.

3 Ibid., annex II.

4 *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

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Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the international instruments regarding the protection of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[6] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[7] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[8]

Recalling that heads of State and Government, gathered at the United Nations Millennium Summit, from 6 to 8 September 2000, committed themselves to making the right to development a reality for everyone and resolved to take measures, inter alia, to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the relevant United Nations conferences of the 1990s, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities on international migration,

Noting the need for the relevant United Nations organizations and other international organizations to enhance their financial and technical support to developing countries to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Recognizing the diversity of views expressed by the respondents to the survey regarding the question of convening a United Nations conference on international migration, its scope, form and agenda,[9] which represented 41 per cent of the full United Nations membership, and that forty-seven respondents were in favour of convening a conference, five were partially in favour and twenty-six were against,

Noting in particular the need for more migration data, a coherent theory to explain international migration and a better understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and development,

Noting the critical role of the existing forums within the United Nations system in addressing the issues of international migration and development, including through the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for Development Policy, the International Labour Organization and other relevant key organizations,

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[5] Resolution 217A (III).
[6] Resolution 2106A (XX), annex.
[7] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[8] Resolution 44/25, annex.
[9] See A/54/207.

Noting with appreciation the numerous meetings and conferences convened relating to migration and development,[10] in particular in the context of regional cooperation,

Noting the work undertaken under the International Migration Policy Programme by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Population Fund, in partnership with the International Labour Office, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international and regional institutions, with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments to manage migration flows at national and regional levels and thus to foster greater cooperation among States towards orderly migration,

Aware that, among other factors, the process of globalization and liberalization, including the widening economic and social gap between and among many countries and the increasing marginalization of some countries in the global economy, has contributed to large flows of peoples between and among countries and to the intensification of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Aware also that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure that the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families are respected and protected and that it is desirable to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Recognizing the importance, from an analytical and operational point of view, of identifying the existing linkages among the social, economic, political and cultural factors related to international migration and development and of the need for comprehensive, coherent and effective policies on international migration based on the spirit of genuine partnership and common understanding,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefits of international migration to those concerned;

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[10] Including the International Symposium: Towards Regional Cooperation in Irregular/Undocumented Migration, held at Bangkok from 21 to 23 April 1999, which adopted the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration (see A/C.2/54/2, annex); the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 May 1996; the Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America; the migration capacity-building and regional cooperation meetings organized by the International Migration Policy Programme with senior government officials from Eastern and Central Europe at Budapest in November 1998, senior government officials from southern Africa at Pretoria in April 1999 and Governments from Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok in November 1999; the Mediterranean Conference on Population, Migration and Development, held at Palma de Mallorca from 15 to 17 October 1998; and the Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Task Force on Basic Social Services for All, held at The Hague from 29 June to 3 July 1998.

[11] A/56/167.

3. *Encourages*, where relevant, interregional, regional and subregional mechanisms to continue to address the question of migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of agreed economic and social development programmes;

5. *Also calls upon* the United Nations, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and agencies, to provide support for dialogue involving Governments and other relevant stakeholders on international migration and development issues;

6. *Encourages* the international donor community, relevant United Nations bodies and the private sector to provide support, including financial and technical support, for data collection and greater empirical research by Member States, particularly developing countries, and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system on the causes and patterns of migration, including on irregular migration and trafficking, as well as its social, economic and demographic impacts, and for documenting and disseminating information on successful migration management programmes;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people, to which end efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries, should be strengthened;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit more views from Member States, particularly those that have not responded to the survey requested in pursuance of resolution 52/189, as well as from the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and other relevant organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, on the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session,[12] bearing in mind various regional processes, and to recommend ways and means to address the problems related to migration and development;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to initiate or continue appropriate action in consultation with regional commissions in order to ensure the carrying out of interregional activities, with the contribution of the relevant actors on issues relating to international migration and development, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General,[11] and encourages the United Nations bodies and other appropriate international organizations to provide support to such activities;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

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[12] A/52/314.

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues".

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Agenda item 103
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Islamic Republic of Iran:* draft resolution

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund for poverty eradication

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, as well as its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 50/107 of 20 December 1995, on the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and the proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as the declarations and programmes of action of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s as they relate to the eradication of poverty,

Recalling further its resolution 55/210 of 20 December 2000, entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the initiative to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication", in which it welcomed favourably the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication,

Expressing its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Recognizing that, while the rate of poverty in some countries has been reduced, some developing countries and disadvantaged groups are being marginalized and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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others are at risk of being marginalized and effectively excluded from the benefits of globalization, resulting in increased income disparity among and within countries, thereby constraining efforts to eradicate poverty,

Recognizing also that, for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective, it is imperative for developing countries to be fully integrated into the world economy in order to have an equitable share of the benefits of globalization,

Bearing in mind the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,[1] the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[2] and the Political Declaration[3] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000, as well as the objectives of the World Food Summit, held at Rome from 13 to 17 November 1996,

Bearing in mind also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[4] particularly section III, "Development and poverty eradication", and its emphasis on solidarity as a fundamental value in international relations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling the commitment made by the heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit to eradicate extreme poverty, in particular the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recognizing that, while it is the primary responsibility of States to attain social development, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty and to ensure basic social protection,

Recognizing also that despite the best efforts of developing countries to achieve the development and poverty eradication goals as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the cooperation and assistance of the international community, including through the mobilization of resources from all sources as well as an enabling international environment, remain essential for the attainment of these goals,

Expressing concern over the slowdown in the major economies and its adverse impact on the economies of developing countries, which hinders the realization of agreed development goals, in particular poverty eradication,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

1. *Stresses* that the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty should contribute to achieving the targets of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-24/2, annex, sect. I.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] A/56/229.

world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, through decisive national action and strengthened international cooperation;

2. *Stresses also* the need to join efforts to build a more inclusive, equitable and stable global economic system, with the full participation of developing countries, so as to achieve the development and poverty eradication goals as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

3. *Calls* for strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and all agreements and commitments adopted at the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since 1990, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as they relate to the eradication of poverty, with a view to achieving tangible results;

4. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all, and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role in the eradication of poverty of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes, promotes equitable income distribution and minimizes environmental degradation;

5. *Reaffirms* that the causes of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, taking into account the importance of sectoral strategies in such areas as education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, fresh water, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and strengthen their assets so as to achieve social and economic development;

6. *Welcomes* the holding of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, and encourages Governments and stakeholders to take concrete initiatives in support of financing for development within the framework of the substantive agenda, namely, mobilizing domestic financial resources for development, mobilizing international private resources for development, foreign direct investment and other private flows, trade, increasing international financial cooperation for development through, inter alia, official development assistance, debt relief, addressing systemic issues, enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary financial and trading systems, and, in this regard, further emphasizes the importance of the above-mentioned agenda items for the full integration of developing countries into the global economy so as to achieve the goal of poverty eradication;

7. *Also welcomes* the convening of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, as another important opportunity for a renewed commitment for the attainment of the international

development goals and Agenda 21,[6] which recognizes the importance of poverty eradication as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of the expansion of international trade as an engine of growth and development and, in this context, the need for expeditious and complete integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in full cognizance of the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization and taking into account the circumstances of individual countries, in particular the trade interests and development needs of developing countries;

9. *Emphasizes* the critical need for an equitable, rule-based, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable multilateral trading system which contributes to the development of all countries, particularly developing countries;

10. *Stresses* the critical role played by official development assistance in complementing domestic efforts to meet the development needs of developing countries and, in this regard, expresses its appreciation to the developed countries that have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to commit themselves to achieving the agreed target and the target earmarking 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance for the least developed countries, as agreed, as soon as possible;

11. *Welcomes* the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and urges the bilateral and multilateral creditors to take necessary measures to provide faster, deeper and broader debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries which will contribute to the eradication of poverty in a sustainable manner in those countries;

12. *Stresses* the importance of continued flexibility with regard to eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, in particular for countries in post-conflict situations;

13. *Recognizes* that some highly indebted middle-income developing countries are facing serious difficulties in meeting their external debt and debt-servicing obligations, owing, inter alia, to liquidating constraints, which may require debt treatment, including debt reduction measures, and calls for concerted national and international action to address effectively their debt problems in order to expedite the release of resources for social development;

14. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology;

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[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.*

15. *Stresses* that the goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015 will not be achieved without serious efforts to address the needs of the least developed countries, and, in this regard, welcomes the adoption of the Brussels Declaration[7] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[8] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and calls on the international community, the United Nations system and multilateral organizations to implement fully the commitments undertaken in Brussels;

16. *Emphasizes* the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes the generation of production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women, and therefore encourages Governments to adopt policies that support the development of microcredit institutions and their capacities, and calls upon the international community, in particular the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and international and regional financial institutions involved in the eradication of poverty, to support and explore the incorporation of the microcredit approach into their programmes and the further development, as appropriate, of other microfinance instruments;

17. *Welcomes* the New African Initiative, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, whose objective is the eradication of poverty and the promotion of human development in Africa, and calls upon the developed countries and the United Nations system to support this Initiative and complement the efforts undertaken by Africa to overcome the challenges it faces;

18. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education, and training, in particular for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty, and, in this context, welcomes the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[9] including the reconfirmation of the mandate of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to coordinate Education For All partners and maintain their collective momentum, and invites the organs and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to continue to promote the inclusion of education in anti-poverty strategies;

19. *Recalls* the commitments of the United Nations conferences and summits to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to promote universal primary education in all countries by 2015, and, in this regard, urges Member States to take immediate measures to remove obstacles to young girls' school attendance and to reduce drop-out rates;

20. *Reaffirms* the role of United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, in assisting the national efforts of developing countries, including in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their funding in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

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[7] A/CONF.191/12.

[8] A/CONF.191/11.

[9] See *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000*, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 2000.

21. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations system to assign priority to the eradication of poverty and to enhance coordination, and, in this regard, encourages the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other partners in development to continue to support all Member States in carrying forward their own strategy for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

22. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in many countries, in particular sub-Saharan African countries, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to the HIV/AIDS crisis, in particular addressing the special needs of developing countries through strengthened cooperation and assistance as well as through the implementation of commitments undertaken, as agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[10] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in June 2001;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to support and participate in the global campaign for poverty eradication at the global, regional and country levels in order to ensure that the poverty reduction goal is realized for all countries, and also calls upon all donor countries to support the campaign and to strengthen the resources available to the United Nations in order to enhance its capacity to support and coordinate all those initiatives and to play its role of facilitator and advocate;

24. *Decides* to establish the World Solidarity Fund for poverty eradication and the promotion of human and social development in developing countries and particularly the poorest segments of their populations;

25. *Invites* all donor countries, organizations, institutions, foundations and all interested parties that are in a position to do so to contribute to the operations of the Fund;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report with recommendations on the mechanisms and modalities for the operationalization of the Fund;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report containing an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the goals of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), as well as in the achievement of the 2015 targets on poverty reduction, and recommendations for further action to achieve the 2015 targets, including the identification of resource requirements and possible sources of funding;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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[10] See resolution S-26/2.

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Fifty-sixth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 12
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

Note by the Secretariat

By its decision 2001/319, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council". The text of the draft decision is reproduced below.

Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

"The General Assembly, recognizing the important functions entrusted to the Economic and Social Council in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the further strengthening of the Council, building on its recent achievements, to help in fulfilling the role ascribed to it in the Charter, decides that the Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council should be provided with the means to carry out its important functions, taking into account the different arrangements made for the principal organs of the United Nations listed in Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Charter."

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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Report of the Economic and Social Council

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2001/37, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism", the text of which is reproduced below.

Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

Reaffirming paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly in areas of concern to that organization,

Also recalling the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980 adopted under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization,[1] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[2] and Agenda 21[3] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992 as well as the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism,[4]

Considering that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its seventh session, held in April 1999, expressed interest in a global code of ethics for tourism

[1] A/36/236, annex, appendix 1.
[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.
[3] Ibid., annex II.
[4] See A/55/640.

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and invited the World Tourism Organization to consider informed major groups' participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of its global code of ethics for tourism, [5]

Further recalling its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40 of 30 July 1998, recognizing the support of the World Tourism Organization for the importance of ecotourism, particularly the designation of the year 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of world peace,

Recognizing the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, which outlines principles to guide tourism development and to serve as a frame of reference for the different stakeholders in the tourism sector, with the objective of minimizing the negative impact of tourism on environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits of tourism in promoting sustainable development and poverty alleviation as well as understanding among nations;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for the promotion of a responsible and sustainable tourism that could be beneficial to all sectors of society;

3. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders in the tourism sector to consider introducing, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in relevant laws, regulations and professional practices, and in this regard recognizes with appreciation the efforts made and measures already undertaken by some States;

4. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization to promote effective follow-up of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up developments related to the implementation of the present resolution based on the reports of the World Tourism Organization and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

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[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29).